Vol. 15. THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE 635.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, October 27, 1798.

General Orders.

Germantown, September 26th, 1798.

THE Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct that the Pennsylvania quota of the 30,000 men, which the act of Congress of the 9th of July last requires to march as a provisional army, shall be formed into three divisions, and shall be commanded by the General Officers whose names are here specified—

First Division.

1st. Major General and Commander in Chief of the Staff, WILLIAM IRVINE of Cumberland county.

Brigadier General JAMES CHAMBERS, of Franklin county.

Brigadier General WILLIAM WILSON, of Northumberland county.

From York county	851
Cumberland	455
[illegible]	421
[illegible]	[illegible]
Northumberland	455
Lancaster	166
Huntingdon	203
Mifflin	271
	2128

Second Division.

Major General THOMAS BRADY, of Montgomery county.

Brigadier General MORGAN, of [illegible]

Brigadier General THOMAS BODLE, of [illegible]

From the [illegible] of	817
[illegible]	795
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	202
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8
[illegible]	[illegible]
Dauphin	4
Montgomery	[illegible]
	[illegible]
From [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	249
[illegible]	[illegible]
Allegheny	220
	[illegible]
	[illegible]
	[illegible]

The [illegible] be invited in the [illegible] as [illegible]; and [illegible] to be detailed [illegible] to which [illegible] to be [illegible] and Brigade [illegible].

The [illegible]

ately carried into execution, so as to ensure a prompt and efficient attention to any call, that the President of the United States may issue.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
JOS. HARMAR, *Adjt. General.*

To PRESLEY NEVILL, Esq.
Brig. Insp. Allg. Cty.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Prothonotary's Office of the County of Allegheny, is removed to the north east wing of the *New Court House*, opposite the market place.

JAMES BRISON, Prothonotary.

Pittsburgh, October 1st, 1798

WANTED,

WOOD Ashes, for which one shilling per bushel will be given, and also 2 gs. per cwt. for Pot Ash, at the *GLASS WORKS* opposite Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM.

October 4, 1798.

William Christy,

HAS just received a [illegible] of *New Goods*, suitable to the approaching season, which he will sell on the most reduced prices for Cash, or the usual credit.

Pittsburgh, October 5, 1798.

Bickham & Reese,

HAVE removed their GOODS from *Pittsburgh to Germantown*, about eight miles from the City, where they have taken a Genl. Assortment of

Dry Goods,

[illegible] to them in Philadelphia by [illegible]

[illegible] 25, 1798.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Allow me once more to turn your attention to France.

You will recollect that in the dispatches from our Envoys, it appears that the person designated by the letter Y, accompanied Mr. Gerry on the 17th of October, to Mr. Talleyrand's office, where Mr. Gerry having observed to Mr. Talleyrand, that Mr. Y. had that morning stated to him some propositions as coming from him, Mr. Talleyrand declared "that the information given him by Mr. Y. was just, and might always be relied on." Looking back one page in the dispatches, we find the propositions stated that morning by Mr. Y. to Mr. Gerry thus recited, "He, (Mr. Y.) then stated that two measures, which Mr. Talleyrand proposed, being adopted, a reconciliation of friendship between the republics would follow immediately; the one was a GRATUITY of fifty thousand pounds sterling; the other a purchase of thirty-two millions of the Dutch reserip tions." The dispatches that had been published in the United States, having been republished in Europe, were translated into French and other languages, and thereby obtained a general circulation; except in France, where all the presses being under the absolute controul of the Directory, they have not allowed the dispatches to be published, but where, however, it was impossible but that some copies should be introduced; and the French Directory and their Minister Talleyrand, being aware how detestable their conduct, as represented in the dispatches, must render them in the eyes of all mankind, wished to wipe away their ignominy, and especially the reproach of CORRUPTION, in respect to the DOUCEUR or GRATUITY of fifty thousand pounds sterling demanded for their own pockets, by calling their agents who informally conferred with our Envoys, "CERTAIN INTRIGUERS," as if they were unauthorised individuals. With this view, Mr. Talleyrand affects an utter ignorance of the persons designated in the dispatches by the letters W. X. Y. and Z. and in his letter of May 30th, with solemn grimace requests Mr. Gerry immediately to communicate to him the names for which those letters stand. And Mr. Gerry, although he knew that Mr. Talleyrand was much better acquainted with X. Y. and Z. than he was himself, having complied with this insulting request; Mr. Talleyrand makes a formal record of their names; and then publishes the correspondence between him and Mr. Gerry on this subject, in order to blind the eyes of the French people, and amuse the world with the idea that the French government held in abhorrence "the fraudulent proposition (as Talleyrand calls it) made by X. and Y. with respect to the payment of any sum whatever, intended to be pocketed in a corrupt manner." Now the person designated by Mr. Y. has since openly avowed himself, and is a Mr. Bellamy, a Genevan, belonging to a commercial house, and residing in Hamburgh. Mr. Bellamy, in a paper published there on the 25th of June, in his own vindication, declares that "he had done nothing, said nothing, written nothing, without the orders of Citizen Talleyrand." But there is one other important fact relative to this business, not mentioned in the dispatches from the Envoys, which ought to be universally known, in proof of the truth of which I have incontrovertible evidence: It is this, "The company at the PRIVATE dinner to which Mr. Gerry was invited by Mr. Talleyrand, consisted of X. Y. and Z. After rising from table, X. and Y. retired to Mr. Gerry, in the ROOM and in the PRESENCE (though perhaps not in the hearing) of Talleyrand, the MONEY PROPOSITIONS which the Envoys had before rejected!" And yet Mr. Talleyrand has affected ignorance who were meant by X. Y. and Z.!—What unexampled effrontery!

The preceding observations and statement have been made with the view of communicating correct and useful information to the freeholders of Prince Edward county; and I might have contented myself with transmitting to you, for that purpose; but this evening I have seen in a Philadelphia newspaper an address from the Freeholders of Prince Edward county, in the state of Virginia, which, upon comparing, I find to be the same with that your letter desired me to deliver to the President. This premature publication of the address, seems to shew that the object of the address was not simply to urge the President to exert his constitutional powers, on the present occasion, in the repeal of the acts" which the address had censured, and which could not be done until the next session of Congress, but to procure partizans to their unbridled opinions, among the PEOPLE. I therefore, think it proper, and my duty, since an occasion has been offered, forthwith to transmit this letter to be published.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Foreign Intelligence.

VIENNA, July 11.

ACCORDING to the dispatches received from Count Cobenzel, who is soon expected here, all remaining disputes with France have been amicably adjusted; to which accommodation the Directory itself lent a friendly hand.

PARIS, July 30.

Tippoo Saib has sent ambassadors to the Isle of France. They carried back with them a corps of 600 Frenchmen, who may be of some service to our future plans.

A letter from Petersburgh, dated 4th of July, states, that the Emperor of Russia means to send immediately into the Crimea, a formidable army under the command of Gen. Suwarrow; that war is about to be declared by his Imperial majesty against the republic of Holland; and that all the property of Dutch citizens in the territories of Russia is to be confiscated.

STOCKHOLM, July 1.

A very serious misunderstanding exists between our Court and the French Directory, the King of Sweden having charged his Minister Baron Stael, to protest against the Directory's choice of Lamarque, as Envoy to this Court. The Directory, it is said, have, notwithstanding, ordered that Minister to hasten to Stockholm in the character of Ambassador.

LONDON, July 31.

The latest Bulletin from Rastadt is dated on the 19th of July. It contains the reply of the French ministers to the deputation of the empire. In this, the French insist on every demand which they have made respecting the navigation of the Rhine; but they wave their title to the whole of the islands contained in that river, and agree to divide the property according to the side on which the island shall be. They refuse to vary from their demands respecting Cassel and Fort of Mars, and the territory adjoining, which cannot be separated from Mentz, of which they have always been considered as part. The existence of Ehrenbreitstein being incompatible with that of Coblentz, they insist on its demolition. With respect to Kent, they renounce all pretensions to the redoubts of that fortress. They consider the objections to the establishment of commercial bridges at Huningen, as frivolous, and persist in their resolutions respecting the interest of the nobility concerned in the ceded territory: and respecting the transfer of debts secured on property on the left bank of the Rhine, to that which is to be given up on the right. The French plenipotentiaries conclude their note with requesting an explicit answer to these points, as they may determine the future progress of the negociation.

Saturday some private accounts were received from Holland, which speak confidently of a new combination forming between the great continental powers.

August 3.

A letter from Leghorn says, the Moors, near 4000 of whom were liberated at Malta, by Buonaparte, were so grateful to their deliverer, that they offered their services in the fleet, and to follow wherever he might lead them.

An article from Berlin states, that, at several places in Polish Prussia, the modesty of the country people was such, that when the King and Queen made their appearance, the officers of the retinue were compelled to drag them into the royal presence.

August 6.

Government, we understand, have received advices from Lord Macartney, by the ships lately arrived from India, which state that the French have, for some time past, been purchasing all the ships which they could procure in the Red Sea; and ministers, it is now said, are convinced that the object of Buonaparte's expedition is the East Indies.

The King of Naples has raised a cordon of troops to be drawn along his frontiers.

The Helvetic legislative body have resolved, that all the nobility in Switzerland shall deliver up their letters of nobility, and lay aside their Armorial Bearings. The Great Council of Arau, in consequence of the people in many places having refused to wear the tricolour cockade, have published a very severe ordinance against such conduct.

The Vienna Gazette contains the following article relative to Passwan Oglou:

"A report had been received from Widdin, that the rebel leader Passwan Oglou had on the 5th inst. been murdered by the insurgents he commanded, who had sent his head, together with offers of capitulation to the Captain Pacha. Later accounts, however, state the circumstances which give rise to this report, to have been as follows: Passwan Oglou sent eight of his partizans, in whom he could place entire confidence, with the head of a malefactor, which they were to pretend was his head, in order to divert the attention of the Turks, and throw them off their guard, while he made a vigorous sally on the following night. The stratagem, however, was detected, and the 8 messengers beheaded; the bombardment of the city and fortress, which had been intermitted, resumed with increased fury, and the projected attack of the rebels for that time frustrated.

"It is likewise confirmed, that on the 30th ult. a general assault was made on the town by the troops of the Grand Signior, who were repulsed with great slaughter by Passwan Oglou. The number of killed and wounded on both sides, was not less than 10,000 men."

DUBLIN, July 25.

The following is a copy of a plain unadorned private letter, received from Enniscorthy, a few days ago, which we present to our readers, as it contains some particulars not generally known, and shews the melancholy situation of the county of Wexford.

"Dear Friend,

"This is the first opportunity I have had of informing you of our deplorable situation; you cannot form an idea of the town, and the distress of its inhabitants. On Whitsun Monday, after firing 33 rounds, and with my own hands sending 15 rebel wretches into eternity I received a wound in my head, which fractured my skull; but Providence enabled me to escape to Wexford, and from that to Waterford, where I have been in an hospital.

"I am not yet more than half recovered, and am not worth one single shilling on earth, my house was burned, and the walls levelled with the ground.—My father's place at Monart is burned, and he, my brother John, and John Burt, were butchered in cold blood, after the battle was over. Your father-in-law, and an old friend met the same fate. The former fell at Duffrey gate, bravely fighting for his country, and is buried in the garden at Mr. Nuan's big house at the cross roads; while the rebels had the town in their possession, they put above 240 protestants to death on Vinegar hill; not one thatched house in Enniscorthy or Templeshannon but have been burned.

"I am scarce able to write, nor can I tell you of half our misfortunes. Mr. Giles's house in Back street is standing, and so is Matt. Hall's, but not the sign of a window; there are not 20 whole panes of glass in all the protestant houses in Enniscorthy."

That a rebellion of such magnitude, in which there were about 70,000 deluded men at its commencement actually in arms, and a great part of them well disciplined, and who also compelled some additional thousands to take up the pike, should have been subdued in two calender months, and their leaders either executed, or obliged to submit with the humble hope of gracious pardon, is a circumstance that strongly points out the vigor of our government, and the energy and wisdom of our rulers; nor can so speedy a termination of such a daring and powerful insurgency be met with in the history of ancient or modern nations.

American Intelligence.

PORTLAND, September 17.

MARTIAL.

The military improvements which are making in this town have no parallel since the settlement of the district of Maine. Besides the old established militia and artillery companies, new companies are forming, which frequently meet for discipline; and the martial ardor which glows in every breast bids defiance to the enemies of America. Old and young seem to vie with each other; and it is with pleasure we mention that a young company, under the age of 15 years, are daily disciplined by that veteran soldier, the Hon. Peleg Wadsworth, Esq. whose military spirit we trust, will be diffused into the rising generation. Such examples are highly honorable, and we doubt not will be imitated.

NEWBURYPORT, Sept. 21.

FRIGATE SUBSCRIPTION.

At Salem the mercury of patriotism was last evening as high as 36,000 dollars upon the subscription, and still rising.

Excellent brass field pieces are casting by Barstow and Carter at Exeter, by order of the Governor of New-Hampshire, for the use of the militia of that state.

BOSTON, October 6.

Notwithstanding the doubts which have perplexed the minds of some of the best men of our country, respecting the conduct of Mr. Gerry while at Paris, we can assure our readers, from pretty direct authority, that Mr. G's conversation is such as to comfort the heart of every genuine federalist. It is said that he declares in the most unequivocal terms that every thing depends on the union of the people in supporting the energetic measures of President Adams. In short, the whole tenor of his conversation is staunch federal, so that the jacobins, who had marked him for their own, are again disappointed. The prophecies concerning him, are like all the rest of their prophesies. If Mr. G's popularity has been impaired, it is a matter of no great wonder; for so long as he was considered the favorite of the French and the CHOSEN ONE of the Directory, how could it be otherwise? It is probable that Mr. G. had a more favorable idea of the French and their cause, than his colleagues, but he has been long enough among them to see them, as they really are; and now like a true patriot and honest man, he utters his sentiments without reserve, and with joy be it spoken, they are the very same which have pervaded every state in the union, as expressed in the numerous addresses to the President; they breathe a devotedness to the exclusive cause of his native country, a zeal for supporting with one voice, the constituted authorities, and, a determined resolution to resist the destroying angel of foreign influence.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

Wednesday arrived at Chester, the brig Eliza, Captain Peterson, from Leghorn. A gentleman who came in the Eliza, politely handed the following information.

"The Eliza was captured on her outward passage by a corvette of the French republic, and carried to Ajaccio, in the island of Corsica, and at the expiration of one month after her capture, was liberated; the expences which accrued in obtaining the liberation of vessel and cargo, were very considerable; as it was necessary to bribe almost all the public officers in the port. Capt. Dyer, late of the schooner Variety, of Dunbury, came passenger in the Eliza, his vessel was condemned in Ajaccio; his papers was in the most perfect order, was bound to Leghorn, from Dunbury, his cargo, which was fish, was actually caught on board the schooner, in which it was exported, accompanied with every document to prove it American property, and that the fish was cured in the United States. Yet, the whole was condemned as English fish, and as being English property, upon the most frivolous and inconsistent pleas.

The Eliza left Leghorn the 12th August, when it was currently reported that most desperate engagement had taken place between the French fleet, in which Buonaparte had embarked, and the British fleet commanded by admiral Nelson, near the island of Candia; the result was (as was generally believed) that Buonaparte was a prisoner, on board the Culloden, commodore Trowbridge, and that Nelson was dead. One report was, that he was killed in the action; another, that his ship, a 74, had grapled the L'Orient, the French admiral's ship, of 120 guns, that after a most tremendous conflict, the L'Orient sunk, and before Nelson could clear his grapling irons, he was carried down with her, and all on board perished; that the command had devolved on Trowbridge, and that he captured Buonaparte endeavoring to escape in a small vessel which he had ready for that purpose.

From the foregoing, and the accounts which were prevalent in Leghorn, it was generally believed that Buonaparte was a prisoner.—The accounts upon this interesting subject were very contradictory and not authentic; but I took every pains to obtain as accurate information as possible, and it is my opinion, that Nelson is dead, and that Buonaparte is a prisoner to Trowbridge. A vessel arrived at Leghorn from Alexandria in 30 or 35 days, the captain of which reported that the French fleet had not arrived at Alexandria [illegible] that he saw nothing of the fleets, nor heard of any engagement: As she was consigned to a house in the French interest, no doubt, they would instruct him to say so.

Extract of a letter from Mr. O'Brien, the American Consul at Algiers, dated May 20.

"On the 13th, in the morning, Hassan Bashaw bid us adieu, after a reign of 6 years and a half; he was immediately succeeded by the prime minister Baba Mustapha, who were proclaimed by the Divan on the 19th.

"On the same day, we the Consuls waited upon him and were well received. The new Dey said the Americans were friends to the Algerines, and might rely upon his friendship, but he must have presents to make it lasting.

"On the 17th, the American treaty was renewed, and the treaty with Tripoli and the

ROBERT WAIN, is elected a representative to Congress, for the city of Philadelphia, in the room of John Swanick, deceased—he is also elected for the next Congress, commencing the 4th March next.

MICHAEL LEIB, is elected to Congress for the county of Philadelphia.

JOHN W. KITTERA, for Lancaster county.

THOMAS HARTLEY, for York county.

JOSEPH HEISTER, for Berks and Luzerne counties.

Mr. Gerry, in his answer to *Talleyrand*, says, that he believes the French Directory are as much disposed to peace with America—as they ever were! He might with equal sincerity have said, that the *Devil* loves holy water as much as he ever did!!!

DIVISION ORDERS.

Pittsburgh, October 18, 1798.

THE Brigade Inspectors of the Militia of the Counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny and Green, are enjoined to furnish returns with all possible dispatch, to the Major General of the Division, and to Brigadier General William Jack, agreeable to the orders of the Commander in Chief of the 4th September, transmitted by the Adjutant General.

They will collect all the State and Public Arms in their respective Brigades, to supply deficiences, if any, to the Troops who are under marching orders.

The General flatters himself, that the General and Field Officers, who are not at this time ordered to march, will nevertheless give every aid and assistance in their power, to the Officers who are under marching orders, and particularly to the Brigade Inspectors, in the execution of the Orders of the Commander in Chief of the 4th September, and such other orders as they may from time to time receive from Brigadier General Jack, or from the General of the Division.

JOHN GIBSON,
Major General of the Division of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny and Green Counties.

By Order of the General of Division,
THOMAS COLLINS, Aid-de-Camp.

Pittsburgh, October 27.

Talleyrand's letter to Mr. Gerry, in our last paper, commencing to him his passport, is another of those extraordinary efforts of imposition, to which the French government has ever been distinguished. With an effrontery that, even from kings rarely can be met with, Talleyrand attempts to prevent the blame of the unprincipled effort at the overthrow of the government of the United States—to urge and regulate the mode of the Directory to enter into a negociation of friendly terms with the United States.

In the name of decency, have Christians which they exercised here, in the character of enemies?

Do they expect that we will receive with open arms their Envoys, with whom even conference—much less negociation—is an outrage—and who, instead of coming to sell their wares, should be received—and will be treated—as spies coming to collect information for the use of their employers, to be used in the most effectual way, by means of their Directory, to let them know the ready, as FOLLY-MARDI, give their Directory a millions who—[illegible] to four hundred millions of dollars, in way of giving Dutch [illegible]—are they willing, what! Be [illegible] No—we will not be [illegible] [illegible] Paris. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Land for Sale:

A Valuable Plantation of first rate Land, containing 330 acres, four miles from Pittsburgh, the big road from Philadelphia passing through it—100 acres of cleared land, 27 of which is meadow, and more may be made. There has been four works erected on said land, which may be converted to the same use again or into a Mill at the option of the purchaser. This place must be an object with an industrious farmer being so near to Pittsburgh and to handy to market. A part of the purchase money will be expected in hand, for the remainder a reasonable credit will be given.

WILLIAM AMBERSON.

October 9, 1798.

Is wanted Immediately,

A Single man, who [illegible] of a [illegible] mill—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [